

DEFICIT AND TAXES.

Great Republican Revenue Measure. Do Not Improve the Treasury.

The nation plunges voluntarily and eagerly into new financial liabilities of unknown extent while laboring under a long-continued and increasing revenue deficit.

Thus from July 1, 1902, to December 1 of this year, the federal government has expended over \$394,000,000 more than it has collected from taxation, and its present state in this respect is far worse than the first.

War will largely explain the huge deficit of the fiscal year, 1903; but the still larger deficit now being piled up, amounting to above \$83,000,000 for the five months since June 30 last, has been contracted after new sources of revenue have been tapped to an estimated extent of from \$125,000,000 to \$175,000,000 a year, and under conditions as to army and navy expenses which now promise to become permanent and which this administration is striving to make permanent.

Two great revenue measures have been enacted within 18 months for the purpose of placing the government on a revenue-paying basis, and the government is as far from that position now as it ever has been in the six years of deficit. It is living on borrowed money to as great or a greater extent than ever.

The actual ordinary expenditures of the government in the fiscal year 1902 amounted to five dollars per capita tax of estimated population. The ordinary expenditures now prevailing are at the rate of nine dollars per capita of estimated population. The actual tax revenues collected from the people in 1902 amounted to about \$4.80 per capita.

When these burdens are fully assumed through current taxation, it will appear that the actual federal tax burden upon the masses of the people has been increased by 87 per cent.—that federal taxes have been nearly doubled within two years. That is the amazing record to be written of Mr. McKinley's administration as it is now shaping its course of things.

These federal taxes are collected chiefly from consumption—instead of from income or property. They consequently fall upon the people in nearly equal weight or amount per individual, and are collected in unseen ways. If they were collected by federal tax gatherers from door to door, the administration of Mr. McKinley, under the policies it has voluntarily and eagerly projected, would be obliged to send forth its minions to collect \$45 from each average family throughout the nation, where only \$24 was being collected when Mr. McKinley came into power.

As might have been expected, the republican administration at Washington is neglecting and erasing every pledge made by the republican party at the polls in 1896. Nothing has been done about the currency, none of the many promises made have been kept, and the administration generally doesn't seem to know what to do about anything.—Tammany Times.

By the official acts of his appointed agents at Paris the president has embarked the country in the great national venture of expansion. We are to have colonies and dependencies. But the colonist has not uttered a word to his party or to the country upon the subject. No keynote has been struck, no summons issued to the country to support the chief magistrate in his daring policy. Accordingly the republican party is in violent disagreement.—N. Y. Times.

There is unusual activity at the present time in the business of organizing trusts. The seeds of the latest republican tariff iniquity are rapidly bringing fruit, and the taxes which the people are compelled to pay in advanced prices are pressing down more heavily upon them. Meanwhile the republican administration leaders, absolutely unmindful of these consequences of tariff oppression, are preparing to burden the American people with an additional load of taxation through the annexation of the Philippine islands.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

DINGLEY'S OPTIMISM.

The Great Tariff Doctor Sees Nothing Ahead But a Balancing Surplus.

Chairman Dingley's views of the national finances for the future are optimistic. While he declares that there will be no reduction of the war taxes before next winter at the earliest, he confidently predicts that "our dependencies," as he properly calls them, "will practically self-supporting by 1909" and that "to 'pire' will not materially permanently increase our expenses."

He disposes of Secretary Gage's estimate of a deficit of \$130,000,000 for the current fiscal year and of \$30,000,000 for the year following by saying that the secretary, as a prudent man, puts the lowest possible estimate on revenue or income and the highest possible estimate upon the expenditures.

Mr. Dingley admits that the national expenditures will be increased for the time being in consequence of the war, but insists that with \$100,000,000 produced under the provisions of the war ways and means bill there will be a surplus in 1900 and that our dependencies are not so far from their own "boots" as Mr. Gage makes good allowance for expenditures in some directions, he has to leave out of account a number of important items which are not merely probable, but almost certain to appear in the next budget or as supplements to the one just submitted.

Mr. Dingley fails to observe that, while Mr. Gage makes good allowance for expenditures in some directions, he has to leave out of account a number of important items which are not merely probable, but almost certain to appear in the next budget or as supplements to the one just submitted.

For instance, he says nothing about the \$20,000,000 which our Paris commissioners have agreed to pay Spain for a voracious elephant. He says nothing about the millions that the president wants to spend on an isthmian canal and on ocean cables, and that he himself wants to spend to encourage Americans to build and sail ships. Mr. Dingley fails to observe that the reason given for spending these millions in hot haste is because we have been spreading ourselves territorially. It is for this reason, we are assured, that we need the canal and the cables and the ships without delay.

Mr. Dingley admits that we are going to need an army of 100,000 men. He could not very well do otherwise when the president unhesitatingly recommends that the regular army be increased to that number. It would not be an excess of prudence to estimate the increase in the standing army at 75,000 men. Since nobody pretends that there would be any need of increase if we were to be content to take care of our own territory, we must charge all this to the "empire." The cost of this additional force would be \$75,000,000 a year, estimating in the usual way at \$1,000 per man. But for service in the deadly tropics—deadly to men of the Caucasian race—the cost would be much more. A moderate estimate would be \$100,000,000 a year.

Mr. Dingley admits that he takes no account of increased expenditure on account of the navy. But it is no secret that it is proposed by the administration to add to the navy ships and armaments costing not less than \$50,000,000. This, with the increased cost of maintenance, would be small item, and it will grow to still larger proportions if Senator Davis' triple alliance is consummated.

Does Mr. Dingley suppose that we are going to make our dependencies pay all these costs? If he does he supposes that we are going to oppress them more than Spain ever did, though we may be more successful than Spain in applying the Hanna plan of getting the money out of them without letting them know what has become of it.

He will learn, if he does not already know, that the taxpayers of the United States will have to pay the most of all this. If we make the possessions pay the cost of their administration or such administration as our military governors may allow them, including the cost of schools and public improvements, we will go about to the limit. Most of the increased cost of army and navy, of canals, cables and what not will fall upon the shoulders of the American taxpayers.

And they must grow weary. Hence the necessity for making the most of the Hanna plan of fishing from their pockets and leaving them to wonder why it is that the dollar they earn seems so small and inadequate when they come to lay it out for the necessities and comforts of life. Hence we hear even the optimistic Dingley talk of getting rid of the stamp taxes as soon as possible. It will never do to have people reminded that they are paying a tax every time they lick a stamp.—Chicago Chronicle.

Brother Dingley is doing a great deal of thinking these days. He is trying to figure out a plan to open his tariff measures at the Philippine end and still keep it bottled up at the American end.—Waco (Tex.) Times-Herald.

As might have been expected, the republican administration at Washington is neglecting and erasing every pledge made by the republican party at the polls in 1896. Nothing has been done about the currency, none of the many promises made have been kept, and the administration generally doesn't seem to know what to do about anything.—Tammany Times.

By the official acts of his appointed agents at Paris the president has embarked the country in the great national venture of expansion. We are to have colonies and dependencies. But the colonist has not uttered a word to his party or to the country upon the subject. No keynote has been struck, no summons issued to the country to support the chief magistrate in his daring policy. Accordingly the republican party is in violent disagreement.—N. Y. Times.

There is unusual activity at the present time in the business of organizing trusts. The seeds of the latest republican tariff iniquity are rapidly bringing fruit, and the taxes which the people are compelled to pay in advanced prices are pressing down more heavily upon them. Meanwhile the republican administration leaders, absolutely unmindful of these consequences of tariff oppression, are preparing to burden the American people with an additional load of taxation through the annexation of the Philippine islands.—Manchester (N. H.) Union.



PRACTICAL SEED TEST.

A Very Simple Operation Which Requires Absolutely No Expenditure of Money.

Testing seeds on the farm is such a highly satisfactory practice that, having tried it once by a good method, it is likely to become an established feature.

Nothing can be more vexatious than to carefully manure and prepare a piece of ground for some particular crop, plant the seed just at the right time and in the right manner, and then, after waiting a reasonable time finally discover that poor seed has been procured in the beginning and that only a part of it has come up.

Experience like this can be avoided by seed testing, which is in reality a very simple thing, and requires absolutely no outlay of money.

In the first place, seed should be procured early in the season, to allow plenty of time to return it and procure other seed, in case it is found to be poor. All the apparatus necessary for ordinary testing of the germinating powers of seeds is a tin pan, like a cake pan or bread pan, a little cotton cloth or sheeting and a dozen or so sticks, long enough to reach across the short way of the pan, as shown in the accompanying cut.

A couple of little headless brass caps can be driven into each stick, which latter should have square edges so as to rest steadily on the pan, and on these pieces of the cloth can be hooked at the four corners. These cloths or bags should have a strip sewed at the bottom which will reach to the bottom of the pan, while the bag itself, in the

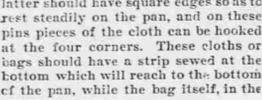


FIG. 1—SEED PAN.

bottom of which are placed the seeds, is midway the depth of the pan. Water should be placed in the pan, but not enough to reach the seeds; they will be moistened by water drawn up by the lower strip or wick. See Figs. 1 and 2.

The pan should be kept in a temperature as even as possible, ranging from 65 to 85 degrees. Only one kind of seed should be placed in each bag, and a certain number of these seeds should be counted out when so placed and a record kept on an accompanying slip. After the seeds have been given sufficient time to sprout, they should be counted and the percentage of the good seed reckoned. The work takes comparatively little time, and will be found very interesting. For instance, take a test of clover seed; in extracting a sample, the seed should be thoroughly mixed and stirred and then a pinch taken at random and, say, 50 or 100 seeds counted out and placed in the bag, where they may remain for ten days.

Many of them, however, will sprout before the expiration of that period and these should be removed and a record kept of them. Some seeds of course start more easily than other kinds. The following periods may be stated as the limits required for the germination of good seed of the kinds named: For cereals, peas, beans, vetches, sunflower, buckwheat, clover,

corn and cow peas, ten days; for serradella, beet balls, rye grasses, timothy, tobacco, lupulins and other field and vegetable seeds not named, 14 days; grass seeds are slow to start, and for all grasses except rye grass and timothy, from 20 to 28 days may be required. Kentucky bluegrass and Bermuda grass are very slow to start. The work takes comparatively little time, and will be found very interesting.

There will be a great horticultural fete in Antwerp next April on the occasion of the celebration of the three hundred anniversary of the birth of Antoine Van Dyck.

On the occasion of the great exposition of 1900 there will be a series of horticultural exhibitions, four general and eight special, the last being devoted to chrysantheums.

A color plate, recently published, shows the varieties of Dianthus Medicis, which have been raised by a European florist. These new varieties have been produced by careful selection and crossing with a view of obtaining stronger plants, bigger and more numerous flowers as well as new colors.

White Swan carries 30 or 40 large flowers forming a compact mass of a pure white color. The bits is pale rose violet; while Beauty of Norfolk, with smaller cluster, has lilac flowers. In this last the stem is reddish brown whereas in the others it is green.

Ernest Van Dyck, the grand opera singer, began life as a newspaper man. Emma Calve's real name is Emma Rogner, and she was born at Decazeville in 1866. She was brought up in a convent and during her first season as a singer got \$140 a month.

Joseph Jefferson does not like to be considered an invalid. To a resident of Old Point Comfort, who said to him: "Oh, and did you come here to get well?" he replied, the other day: "I threw up my theatrical engagements, madam, merely for the pleasure of seeing you."

"Cyranus de Bergerac," at the two hundred and forty-sixth performance at the Porte Saint-Martin theater, broke all records for Paris theater receipts, having brought in 2,000,000 francs. For the same length of time "Michael Strogoff" in 1860-61 drew 1,948,056 francs to the Chatelet, while "Round the World in Eighty Days" at the Porte Saint-Martin in 1874-75 brought in 1,636,800 francs.

The writer is firm believer in incubators and brooders. If more than 100 fowls are to be hatched an incubator will pay for itself very soon, and any one who has ever used a brooder is very slow to give it up. With an incubator chicks may be hatched in February and put into a brooder and be ready to grow up with the summer as soon as warm weather comes. The increased price of a hundred such chickens or ducks will almost pay for the outfit in the first hatch.—Farmers' Voice.

All things considered it is cheaper to buy potash than ashes.

WHAT POLES ARE DOING.

Julian Kowzan, editor of the Baltimore (Md.) Przymocel (Friend of the Home), has been appointed assistant inspector in the Baltimore bureau of immigration.

The annual convention of the Association of Poles will be held in Milwaukee, Wis., January 9. The Polish Roman Catholic union will hold its annual gathering at Winona, Minn., January 3.

Simon Czechowicz, of Aiden, Pa., a member of the board of control of the Polish National Alliance of the United States, will leave for Vladivostok, Siberia, January 2 as an employe of an American trading company having business interests in that city.

A new Polish daily paper has just been issued for the first time in Detroit, Mich., under the name Swoboda (Freedom). Dr. J. Slowicki is publisher and chief editor. This is the fourth Polish daily paper to be started in the United States, the other three being published in Chicago.

Henryk Sienkiewicz, the author of "Quo Vadis," is again in Warsaw, having returned from his trip to the Carpathian mountains. He is again at work on his new historical novel, entitled "The Crusaders," which is being printed, although it is unfinished, in the Warsaw Polish Illustrated Weekly.

Three monuments were recently unveiled on Polish soil—one at Lemberg, that to King John III, Sobieski, who saved Europe from the Turks, and one at Stanislawow to the memory of the poet Mickiewicz—both erected by the Poles. The third monument was erected by the Russian government at Wilno, Lithuania, to the memory of the Russian Louthavief, called the "executioner of Lithuania." Before, after and during the last insurrection in Poland, in 1863, Mouravieff, as governor of Lithuania, had 128 Polish patriots hanged, sent 9,361 to the mines of Siberia and expelled 4,096 from the country.

The raising of a monument to Mouravieff in that city is keenly resented by the Polish and Lithuanian people.

"We must win the case," insisted the attorney, "in order to establish a precedent. We surely must. It's a groundhog case."

And then he wondered why the president of the company smiled.—Chicago Post.

OLE OLSEN'S PHILOSOPHY.

Aye always lak poor man, because hae es in te majority. Some peoples get converted by sein how mean som odder fallers are. Som faller tal mae det money talks bot Aye naver could get te to speak to mae.

Aye know voman vat es so cross et mak te vater en te house taste lak vinegar. Aye would yust as soon be named Yones as Smith as long as mae check var gutte at te bank.

Everybody tank hae half te most thorough bot hae could trade mae te odder faller hae vould vat boot. Et es te young man vat stand by hae mooder det haf a right to ask hae children to stand by hem ven hae get old.

Yo always depend upon te faller vat tal yo hae don't know nuff to gif gutte advice. Vat hae say es always gude. Som ol voman vat es always talkin bot her husband es te first von to pity som odder husband vat haf vife met her tongue run on te perpetual motion plan.

A faller's vife es not always foolish hen she kiek on hafn hired gett round te house. Ve must not blame her, for somems she know her husband batter as ve do. Ef heaven var closed on Sunday effer faller vould vant to go dar or ef a church var ordered closed on te back door var open effer fellar vould com a ronnin.—Denver Times-Sun.

NOTES FOR THE GARDENER.

Two hundred varieties of peaches are grown in Texas, and each variety has a distinct name. The Swiss Chrysanthemum society carried to a successful conclusion the exhibition of its chosen flower. There were about 8,000 plants on view.

There will be a great horticultural fete in Antwerp next April on the occasion of the celebration of the three hundred anniversary of the birth of Antoine Van Dyck.

On the occasion of the great exposition of 1900 there will be a series of horticultural exhibitions, four general and eight special, the last being devoted to chrysantheums.

A color plate, recently published, shows the varieties of Dianthus Medicis, which have been raised by a European florist. These new varieties have been produced by careful selection and crossing with a view of obtaining stronger plants, bigger and more numerous flowers as well as new colors.

White Swan carries 30 or 40 large flowers forming a compact mass of a pure white color. The bits is pale rose violet; while Beauty of Norfolk, with smaller cluster, has lilac flowers. In this last the stem is reddish brown whereas in the others it is green.

SINGERS AND AUTHORS.

Ernest Van Dyck, the grand opera singer, began life as a newspaper man. Emma Calve's real name is Emma Rogner, and she was born at Decazeville in 1866. She was brought up in a convent and during her first season as a singer got \$140 a month.

Joseph Jefferson does not like to be considered an invalid. To a resident of Old Point Comfort, who said to him: "Oh, and did you come here to get well?" he replied, the other day: "I threw up my theatrical engagements, madam, merely for the pleasure of seeing you."

"Cyranus de Bergerac," at the two hundred and forty-sixth performance at the Porte Saint-Martin theater, broke all records for Paris theater receipts, having brought in 2,000,000 francs. For the same length of time "Michael Strogoff" in 1860-61 drew 1,948,056 francs to the Chatelet, while "Round the World in Eighty Days" at the Porte Saint-Martin in 1874-75 brought in 1,636,800 francs.

The writer is firm believer in incubators and brooders. If more than 100 fowls are to be hatched an incubator will pay for itself very soon, and any one who has ever used a brooder is very slow to give it up. With an incubator chicks may be hatched in February and put into a brooder and be ready to grow up with the summer as soon as warm weather comes. The increased price of a hundred such chickens or ducks will almost pay for the outfit in the first hatch.—Farmers' Voice.

All things considered it is cheaper to buy potash than ashes.

INDIAN GAMBLERS.

Le Page du Fratz tells of a class of obstinate Indian gamblers of the early colonial days of Louisiana, who were so infatuated with a gambling game of their own invention, which Du Pratz calls the game of "La Perche," that the player who may have lost all his personal belongings would go secretly and purloin the belongings of his wife and play them away also.

Very often, when they had staked their bed clothing and lost even that, the hard-headed gamblers of this description would go to the French planters and bargain for new bed covering, much to the dislike of the planters, who rarely received any pay for the articles.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Insanity in Animals. Even the lower animals are not exempt from attacks of insanity. Instances are given of cattle working themselves into a frenzy while being driven through a crowded town, and of horses seized with an apparently uncontrollable impulse to murderous fury.

A scientist of authority even goes so far as to insist, on what appears to be uncontestable evidence, that cats, dogs, and monkeys have been observed to have delusions, very similar to those of insane people.—Chicago Tribune.

Fritts for the Fair Ones. The medium-sized velvet is the most favored by fashion. Russian blue will be the color of many of the new spring gowns.

Velvet bodices will continue in favor even during the summer. Skirts trimmed with bias folds of satin are fashionable. Some of the sheerest and daintiest of lawns come for lining the summer organdies. This is a move in the right direction from an economical standpoint.—Chicago Record.

"Groundhog" Case. The attorney for a large packing house was consulting with the president of the concern regarding a lawsuit recently brought by a certain shipment of sausage.

"We must win the case," insisted the attorney, "in order to establish a precedent. We surely must. It's a groundhog case."

And then he wondered why the president of the company smiled.—Chicago Post.

Collar Bands.

Pretty collar bands for dresses are made of bias velvet in any light or bright shade, slightly draped and gathered in two short loops at the back, where they fasten. The velvet is beaded with steel, pearl, turquoise, jet, or rhinestone nail heads, and the fringe commencing at the side and extending across the back is made of white chiffon edged with yellow lace.

The enormous gold product of 1900. This will be the greatest gold year in history. From South Africa, the Klondike and Australia the precious metal is being shipped in large quantities. It is believed that this year's output will nearly double that of any previous twelve months. The sales of Howlett's Stomach Bitters are also increasing very fast, and this year that famous remedy will cure more people of dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation, nervousness and weakness than ever before.

Some Still Semi-Civilized. There is still a demand for about 25,000,000 paper collars in the United States each year. The paper collar is the connecting link between collarless barbarism and decently attired civilization.—Boston Transcript.

Bad feet from frost-bites are made sound by St. Jacobs Oil. It cures. Knowledge is power only up to the point where a person knows it all.—Town Topics.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. Oddly enough, London cyclists are compelled to ride slowly through Fleet street.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

The Public Awards the Palm to Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar for coughs. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. The man who is full of himself hasn't much space to fill anyhow.—Town Topics.

Made worse by cold. Neuralgia needs St. Jacobs Oil to cure it. The stingy man's dollars are what you might call close quarters.—Golden Days.

THE MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, etc.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, etc.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, etc.

Table with market prices for various goods like CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, etc.

STATES OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co. doing business in the city of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1888. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best. The Corned Philosopher. "The successful statesman," said the Corned Philosopher, "must be able to stand a great deal while he is running, not to mention the ability to lie at the same time."—Ladlanapolis Journal.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 24th, 1898. Our little boy was afflicted with hip disease, or bone ulcer, when he was about three years old, and he suffered severely for a year and nine months. We had seven different doctors for him, but they could not cure him. They took out one piece of bone it soundly injured the shape of a shoe, and one smaller piece. The hole in his hip was about 3 1/2 inches deep, and the sore kept running all the time. The doctors ordered us to keep the hole filled with cotton, saturated with some kind of medicine. This we did, and used a probe to insert the cotton. We could not insert the probe, about 3/4 inches; and found by moving the probe about that there was a large cavity next to the bone, and we could feel the bone with the probe. The child was very pale, thin and weak and could not sleep. He was permanently cured by the treatment we gave him under the doctors' directions did him no good. We finally commenced using Ayer's Ureterine Salve and it cured him permanently. He is now in about six months. He has been well about four years and is strong and quite fleshy, but limps a little, and is a little shorter than the other. He is a picture of health, and runs, scuffles and plays with other boys as though nothing had been the matter with him. We believe Ureterine Salve saved his life.

LAURA PEDERSON. Sworn to before me this 24th day of February, 1898. F. O. HAMMER, Notary Public, Ramsey Co., Minn.

One Way to Try. The Impressario—Of course, you can't please everybody. Friends—Suppose you give Wagner opera with coon songs between the acts.—Puck.

Many People Cannot Drink. coffee at night. It spoils their sleep. You can drink Grain-O when you please and sleep like a top. For Grain-O does not stimulate; it nourishes, cheers and feeds. Yet it looks and tastes like the best coffee. For nervous people, young men and children, Grain-O is the perfect drink. Made from pure grains. Get a package from your grocer to-day. Try it in place of coffee. 15 and 25c.

There are many subjects on which you have no right to have an opinion, for the reason that you know nothing about them.—Athenion Globe.

Coughing Leads to Consumption. Kemp's Balsam will stop the Cough at once. Go to your druggist to-day and get a sample bottle free. Large bottles 25 and 50 cents. Go at once; delays are dangerous.

We commonly cut our eye-teeth on something harder than a rubber ring.—Detroit Journal.

For California Tourists. The Burlington Route has Weekly Tourist Sleeper Excursions, personally conducted (by a Burlington Route Agent) every Wednesday from St. Louis, and Thursday from Kansas City and St. Joseph to Los Angeles and San Francisco. The route is via Denver, scenic Colorado, Salt Lake City, with 98 per cent. sunshine throughout the year. Ask Ticket Agent or write for descriptive folder to L. W. Wakeley, General Passenger Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

A Future New Woman. Teacher—Mollie, what is the most intelligent beast? Mollie—Man.—Indianapolis Journal.

Slipped and fell; had sprain. Never Mind. St. Jacobs Oil will cure it. There is no love so incurably blind as self-love.—Chicago Daily News.

Lane's Family Medicine. Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25 and 50c.

Thinking over our own faults makes us talk less about those of others.—Ram's Horn.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an A. No. 1 Asthma medicine.—W. R. Williams, Antioch, Ill., April 11, 1894.

The nickel-in-the-slot music box "can't play for a cent."—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Any ache, from toothache to backache, St. Jacobs Oil will cure.

Our street cars are all personally conducted.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

Does Your Head Ache?

Are your nerves weak? Can't you sleep well? Pain in your back? Lack energy? Appetite poor? Digestion bad? Bolls or pimples? These are sure signs of poisoning. From what poisons? From poisons that are always found in constipated bowels.

If the contents of the bowels are not removed from the body each day, as nature intended, these poisonous substances are sure to be absorbed into the blood, always causing suffering and frequently causing severe disease. There is a common sense cure.

Ayer's Pills

They daily insure an easy and natural movement of the bowels. You will find that the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla with the pills will hasten recovery. It cleanses the blood from all impurities and is a great tonic to the nerves.

Whiskers Dyed

A Natural Black by Buckingham's Dye. Price 50 cents of all druggists or F. J. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

BUY WHEAT GREAT FORTUNES

Have been made by small investments in stocks and bonds. We require only One Cent Margin. Will divide our profits with good agents and will furnish W. A. B. & C. FREE when business justifies. Margins in New York or post office order must accompany all orders. Write to E. B. BROCKMAN & Co., Commission Brokers, 909 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

OLD SORES CURED

Ayer's Ureterine Salve is the only safe cure in the world for Chronic Ulcers, Bone Ulcers, Carbuncles, Abscesses, Swellings, Piles, Hemorrhoids, Swellings, Fever Sores, and all Old Sores. It is made from the most potent ingredients, and is guaranteed to cure. Best sale for Boston, Cambridge, Mass., and all Old Sores. It is made from the most potent ingredients, and is guaranteed to cure. Best sale for Boston, Cambridge, Mass., and all Old Sores.

DRYNESS/NEW DISCOVERY

gives relief and cures every case. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. WELLS' Dispensary, St. Louis, Mo.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children. Bears The Signature Of Dr. J. C. Fitcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought.

WHEN HAMLET EXCLAIMED "AYE, THERE'S THE RUB!" COULD HE HAVE REFERRED TO SAPOLIO

SAPOLIO

Not Made by a TRUST or COMBINE! LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO COMPANY, Manufacturers.

PISO'S CURE FOR GOUTS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Compound for Gout. Use in Wine. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

A. N. K.—B 1743. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please state how you saw the Advertisement in this paper.